

82591

The Problem of Heat Exchange in the Boiling of Liquids in Tubes S/170/60/003/005/007/017
B012/B056

ASSOCIATION: Institut kislorodnogo mashinostroyeniya, g. Moskva
(Institute of Oxygen Machine Construction, Moscow)

✓

Card 4/4

YELUKHIN, N. K., and STAROSVITSKIY, O. I.

"Heat Transfer and Hydraulic Resistance in Regenerators with fillings."

Report submitted for the Conference on Heat and Mass Transfer, Minsk, BSSR, June 1961.

YELUKHIN, N.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; STAROSVITSKIY, S.I., inzh.

Heat transfer and hydraulic resistance in dumped packings of
regenerators. Khim.mashinostr. no.5:19-22 S-0 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

VISHNEV, I. P.; YELUZHIN, N. K.; MAZAYEV, B. B.

"Heat transfer in boiling of a liquefied gas in pipes under vibration conditions."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12 May 1964.

All-Union Sci Res Inst Oxygen Engineering.

YELUKHIN, N.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; STAROSVITSKIY, O.I., inzh.

Heat transfer and hydraulic resistance in regenerators with
fill packing of the air separation units. Trudy VNIIKIMASH
no.5:36-60 '62.

(MIRA 18:3)

L-36815-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m) RM

ACC NR: AP6004220

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0331/65/000/009/0011/0013

AUTHOR: Yelukov, A.; Shcheglov, V.

18
B

ORG: TANIIMOD

TITLE: Baled lumber in maritime shipping

SOURCE: 'Lesnaya promyshlennost', no. 9, 1965, 11-13

TOPIC TAGS: transportation equipment, ocean transportation, packaging machinery

ABSTRACT: The advantages of shipping baled lumber and the economies in labor productivity in loading and unloading operations are described. While the shipment of baled lumber has proved to be efficient and economical, it is not commonly practiced in the Soviet Union owing to the lack of baling machinery, ships equipped to handle the baled cargo, enclosed warehouses, and mechanized dock facilities. The technical parameters of a new lumber baling machine which will be manufactured by the Petrozavodsk Machine Tool Plant are presented in detail. The authors note that rail shipments of baled lumber are made on flatcars and urge the development of special railroad cars which will protect the lumber from the elements. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CUDE: 13,14/ SUBM DATE: none

UDC: 634.0.378.8

ns
Card 1/1

L 02409-67 EWT(1)/T WR/GD

ACC NR: AT6022330 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0003/0008

AUTHOR: Yelumeyev, V. I.; Popovkin, V. I.4c2
B+1

ORG: None

TITLE: Synthesis of linear arrays and some problems in uniform approximation
of a given directional pattern in the region of real anglesSOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya nauchnaya sessiya, posvyashchennaya Dnyu radio. 22d,
1966. Sektsiya antennykh ustroystv. Doklady. Moscow, 1966, 3-8

TOPIC TAGS: antenna directivity, antenna radiation pattern, antenna array

ABSTRACT: The authors consider synthesis of a discrete antenna of electrical
length $2a$ with a complex factor

$$F_a(u) = \sum_{|x_k| < a} C_k e^{iux_k}$$

which uniformly approximates a given directional pattern $G(u)$, $-1 < u < 1$,
as $a \rightarrow \infty$. In this expression, the numbers C_k designate the complex amplitudes
of the sources while the numbers x_k indicate their coordinates. Some problems

Card 1/2

L 02409-67

ACC NR: AT6022330

in approximation of the given directional pattern by this array factor are discussed. It is shown that a certain type of continuous operator may be used for an exact solution of the problem under given conditions. Methods for increasing the accuracy of approximation for an arbitrary directional pattern are considered. Orig. art. has: 21 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 22Mar66/ ORIG REF: 005

ms
Card 2/2

YELUSOV, N.P.

Application of high-speed ~~TsHIIHE-K5~~ saws for cutting through the
frozen layer of peat deposits. *Torf.prom.* 31 no.5:29 '54. (MIRA 7:8)
(Peat machinery)

YELUTIN, V.P.; PAVLOV, Yu.A.; LYSOV, B.S.

Free energy of formation of vanadium-oxygen solutions. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. no.1:5-11 '60. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali.

(Vanadium--Oxygen content)
(Force and energy)

15.2200, 5.2100

78208
SOV/80-33-3-9/47

AUTHORS: ~~Velutin, V. P.,~~ Kitaygorodskiy, I. I., Mozhukhin, Ye. I., Rabkin, V. B.

TITLE: Investigation of a Composition of Mikrolit and Metallic Compound NiAl

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 3, pp 559-563 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Mikrolit (Soviet synthetic corundum of ultra-microscopic structure which consists of the following: pure aluminum oxide; hardness according to Rockwell, Scale A, 92-93; bending strength 45 kg/mm²; resistance to fire, 1,900° C; low resistance against temperature changes) and an NiAl compound (mp 1640° C; 71.5% Ni, 28.4% Al; admixtures: 0.33% Fe, 0.03% Si, 0.02% C, 0.005% P) were ground together in a ball mill to a very fine powder, compressed into briquettes under 500 kg/cm² pressure, and sintered for 10 min in type TVV-2 oven at 1,700° C

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Investigation of a Composition of Mikrolit
and Metallic Compound NiAl

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SOV/80-33-3-9/47

in various media (hydrogen, argon, vacuum). Technical argon contained 11% N, 0.4% O₂, 0.2% CO₂, while pure argon contained 0.3% N, 0.05% O₂. The properties of the compositions thus obtained are shown in Figs. 2-5. Drops of molten metal formed on the surface of samples containing 30% by volume of NiAl which were sintered in hydrogen and in pure argon. Microscopic analysis showed that the metallic component of the composition is distributed evenly throughout the mikrolit in the form of separate particles measuring 20-25 μ , i.e., 5-10 times as large as the starting NiAl particles after grinding. This is due to the coagulation of the molten particles during sintering. There are 5 figures; and 2 U.S. references. The 2 U.S. references are: A. E. S. White, F. K. Earp, T. H. Blakeley, G. Walker, Symposium on Powder Metallurgy, 311-314 (1954); McBride, H. D. Greenhouse, T. S. Shevlin, J. Am. Cer. Soc., 35, 1, 28 (1952).

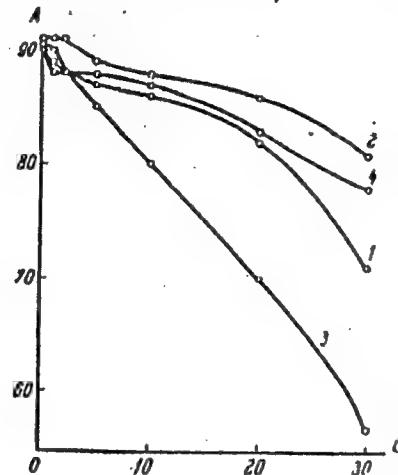
Card 2/8

Investigation of a Composition of Mikrolit
and Metallic Compound NiAl

78208
SOV/80-33-3-9/47

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Steel Institute and Moscow Chemical Technological
Institute (Moskovskiy institut stali i Moskovskiy
khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut)

SUBMITTED: December 1, 1959



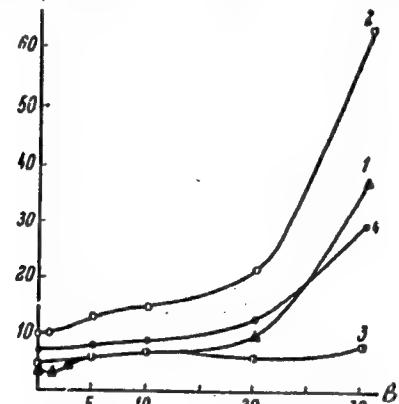
Card 3/8

Fig. 2. (See caption on Card 4/8)

Investigation of a Composition of Mikrolit
and Metallic Compound NiAl

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SOV/80-33-3-9/47

Fig. 2. Relation between hardness of the composition
mikrolit - NiAl compound and content of NiAl after
sintering (1) under vacuum; (2) in hydrogen; (3)
in technical argon; (4) in pure argon. (A) hardness
 R_A . (B) content of NiAl (in volume, %).



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Fig. 3. (Caption on Card 5/8)

Investigation of a Composition of Mikrolit
and Metallic Compound NiAl

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Fig. 3. Resistance of the composition mikrolit -
compound NiAl vs. temperature changes after sintering
under various conditions at 1,700° C for 10 min.
Conditions heating to 1,000° C, cooling in water.
Curve designation, as in Fig. 2. (A) number of
temperature changes until disintegration; (B) NiAl
content (in volume, %).

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Investigation of a Composition of Mikrolit
and Metallic Compound NiAl

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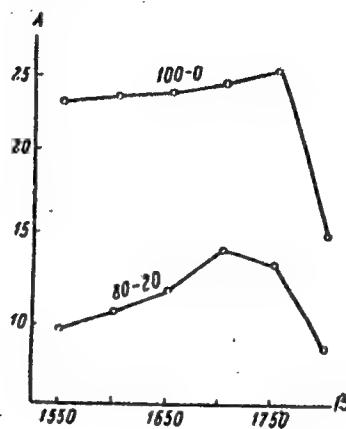


Fig. 4. Relation between the bending strength of pure mikrolit and of composition 80-20, and the sintering temperature. Sintering made in hydrogen, time of holding at sintering temperature, 30 min. (A) bending strength σ_b at 20°C (in kg/mm^2); (B) sintering temperature (in $^\circ\text{C}$).

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Investigation of a Composition of Mikrolit
and Metallic Compound NiAl

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SOV/80-33-3-9/47

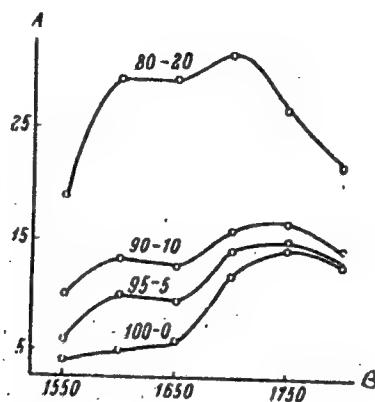


Fig. 5.

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Caption on Card 8/8.

Investigation of a Composition of Mikrolit
and Metallic Compound NiAl

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SOV/80-33-3-9/47

Fig. 5. Relation between resistance against
temperature changes and sintering temperature of
the composition mikrolit - compound NiAl. Sintering
made in hydrogen for 30 min. Conditions: heating
to 1,200° C, cooling in water. (A) Number of
temperature changes until disintegration; (B)
sintering temperature (in ° C). The contents of
mikrolit and NiAl in the composition are indicated by
pairs of hyphenated numbers; the first number gives
the content of mikrolit, the second, the content of
NiAl (in volume, %).

Card 8/8

KOZLOV, F.R.; KOSYGIN, A.N.; ZASYAD'KO, A.F.; NESMETYANOV, A.N.; ANTROPOV, P.Ya.; YELUTIN, V.P.; RUDAKOV, A.P.; KIRILLIN, V.A.; TOPCHIYEV, Aleksandr V.; BLAZHORAVOV, A.A.; SHEVYAKOV, L.D.; SHILIN, A?A?; MEL'NIKOV, N.V.; KRASNIKOVSKIY, G.V.; TOPCHIYEV, Aleksey V.; BOYKO, A.A.; BRATCHENKO, B.F.; GRAFOV, L.Ye.; KUZ'MICH, A.S.; KRATENKO, I.M.; HAN'KOVSKIY, G.I.; PLAKSIN, I.N.; AGOSHKOV, M.I.; SPIVAKOVSKIY, A.O.; POCHENKOV, K.I.; KRASOZOV, I.P.; KOZHEVIN, G.V.; LINDENAU, N.I.; KUZNETSOV, K.K.

A.S.Skochinskii; obituary. Vest.AN SSSR 30 no.11:73-75 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Skochinskii, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, 1874-1960.)

YELUTINA, V., UMANSKIY, J., KAGAN, A., and PIVOVAROV, L.

"X-ray Diffraction Data on the Changes in Mossics Cause by Disintegration" (Section 11-4) a paper submitted at the General Assembly and International Congress of Crystallography, 10-19 Jul 57, Montreal, Canada.

C-3,800,189

Valovaja st. 4 fl. b1 (UMANSKIY
Moscow (YELUTINA, KAGAN, and PIVOVAROV)

TEL' YAKEVICH, S.

24065 TEL' YAKEVICH, S. Televizionny signal. Radio, 1949, No. 7.

SO: Letopis, No. 32, 1949.

YELYAKOV, G. B.

USSR/Chemistry - Organosilicon Compounds 11 Sep 52

235T28
"Tetracycloxysilanes in the Synthesis of Ketones of the Thiophene and Furan Series," Yu. K. Yur'yev, G. B. Yelyakov, Lab of Org Chem imeni N. D. Zelinskii, Moscow State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol 86, No 2, pp 337-340

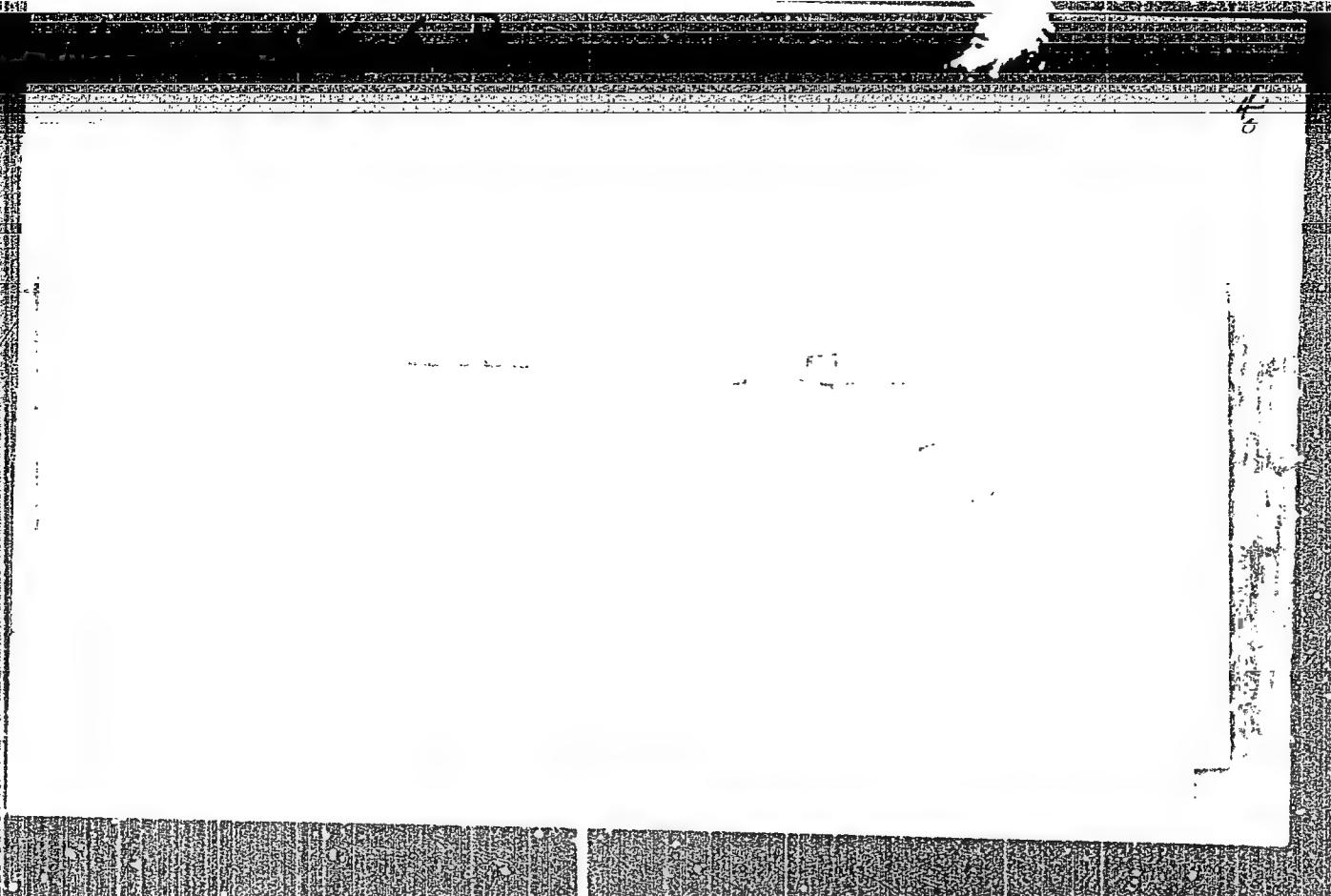
235T28
Tetracycloxysilanes (mixed anhydrides of ortho-silicic and org acids), obtained from SiCl_4 and org acids, were used in the synthesis of ketones of the thiophene and furan series. The reaction

235T28
was carried out in benzene in the presence of SnCl_4 . The following were prep'd: methyl-2-thienyl ketone, ethyl-2-thienyl ketone, n-propyl-2-thienyl ketone, n-butyl-2-thienyl ketone, n-amyl-2-thienyl ketone, n-heptadecyl-2-thienyl ketone, phenyl-2-thienyl ketone, and methyl-2-furyl ketone. Presented by Acad. A. N. Nesmeyanov.

(CA 47 no. 17:8725 '53)
235T28

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962620004-1



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962620004-1"

YELYAKOV, G. B.

USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 : Pub. 151 - 17/42

Authors : Yuryev, Yu. K.; Elyakov, G. B.; and Belyakova, Z. V.

Title : Acyloxylans in the synthesis of aromatic keto acids

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/9, 1568-1571, Sep 1954

Abstract : A new method for the synthesis of aromatic keto acids, which utilizes only dibasic acids for its reactions and not anhydrides or chloro-anhydrides, is introduced. The various aromatic acids derived with the aid of this method, are described. The possibility of such acylation of the benzene nucleus with esters of dibasic acids was established by the derivation of benzoyl acetic ethyl ether. Twenty-four references: 3-USSR; 15-German; 3-USA and 3-French (1880-1952).

Institution : State University, Moscow

Submitted : March 8, 1954

YELYAKOV, G. B.

USSR/ Chemistry - Organic chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 28/49

Authors : Yuryev, Yu. K.; Yelyakov, G. B.; and Belyakova, Z. V.

Title : Acyloxy silanes in the synthesis of ketonic acids of the thiophene series

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/1, 113-115, May 1, 1955

Abstract : It is shown that by employing acyloxy silanes from dibasic acids for the acylation of thiophene and by conducting the reaction in nitrobenzene in the presence of anhydrous aluminum chloride one can easily obtain good yields of ketonic acid of the thiophene series. The names of the products and yields obtained by the method described above are listed. The reaction in the very same medium but in the presence of stannic chloride was found to be totally fruitless. Eleven references: 1 USSR, 2 Ger., 2 Fr., and 6 USA (1915-1954).

Institution : The Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov

Presented by : Academician A. N. Nesmeyanov, December 24, 1954

USSR/ Chemistry - Organic chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 29/53

Authors : Yuryev, Yu. K., and Yelyakov, G. B.

Title : Tetraacyloxsilanes in the synthesis of ketones of the selenophene series

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/4, 763-766, Jun 1, 1955

Abstract : It was established that the acylation of selenophene with tetraacyloxsilanes should be carried out in milder conditions than the acylation of thiophene and that the ketone yields are much higher than those obtained by methods different than the one described in the report. The ketones derived through acylation of selenophene with tetraacyloxsilanes and with silicobenzoic anhydride are described. Three references: 1 Japanese and 2 USSR (1939-1953).

Institution : The N. V. Lomonosov State University, Moscow

Presented by: Academician A. N. Nesmeyanov, January 13, 1955

7/27/74 - L. G. B.
YUR'YEV, Yu.K.; YELYAKOV, G.B.; HELEYAKOVA, Z.V.

Cyanoethylation of isopropyl-2-thienyl ketone. Vest.Mosk.un.
Ser.mnt.,mekh.,astron.,fiz.,khim.11 no.1:201-203 '56. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Kafedra organicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Thienyl ketone) (Ethylation)

YUR'YEV, Yu.K.; YELYAKOV, G.B.; VYSOKOSOV, A.N.

Tetraacyloxysilanes in the synthesis of α, β -unsaturated acids.
Part 1. Synthesis of cinnamic acid. Zhur. ob. khim. 26 no. 3:926-930
Mr '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Cinnamic acid)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962620004-1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001962620004-1"

0.015 mole CuCl_2 and 0.01 mole tin(II) chloride, acid until HCl evolution ceased, cooling, adding 0.050 mole thiophene, then, dropwise, 0.05 g. SnCl_4 in 16 ml. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$ at 0° , stirring at room temp. or heat bath, and hydrolyzing with ice- HCl . gave the following ketones, purified by steam dist.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001962620004-1

*Cyclohexyl acetate, m.p. 47°; 1,4-dienyl acetate, b.p. 100°/10 mm.
2-nitrophenylhydrazone, m.p. 161°; 1,4-dienyl 2-nitrophenylhydrazone, m.p. 162°/1°.
Infrared: 3030, 1730, 1690, 1650, 1610, 1580, 1500, 1450, 1380, 1350, 1280, 1250, 1180, 1150, 1080, 1050, 980, 950, 880, 850, 780, 750, 720, 680, 650, 620, 580, 550, 520, 480, 450, 420, 380, 350, 320, 300 cm⁻¹.*

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962620004-1"

YELYAKOV, G. B.

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AUTHORS:

Yuryev, Yu. K., and Yelyakov, G. B.

TITLE:

Tetraacyloxysilanes in Organic Synthesis. Part 10. Silicon Anhydrides of Monobasic Saturated-Organic Acids in the Synthesis of Alkyl-Beta-Vinyl Chloride Ketones (Tetraatsilosksilany v organicheskem sinteze. X. Kremneangidridy odnoosnovnykh predel'nykh-organicheskikh kislot v sinteze alkil-beta-khlorvinilketonov)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 176-179 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT:

Into the reaction of acetylene taking place in the presence of anhydrous aluminum chloride, the authors introduced silicon anhydrides of acetic, propionic, n-butyric and n-caproic acids and obtained homologous alkyl-beta-vinyl chloride ketones amounting to 30-41% of the amount of acid submitted to reaction. The yields were lower than the ones obtainable with acid chlorides. If the acetylene would have reacted not only with the silicon anhydride but also with the acid chloride which could have been formed from the former under effect of the aluminum chloride then the introduction of hydrogen chloride into the reaction mixture would have brought a greater yield of alkyl-beta-vinyl chloride ketone. The reaction of tetraacyloxysilanes with acetylene in

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Tetraacyloxy silanes in Organic Synthesis

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the presence of $AlCl_3$ was established to be rather an addition reaction. The addition of the silicon anhydride saturated monobasic organic acid to the acetylene led to the formation of orthosilicic acid ester and alkyl-beta-oxyvinyl ketone which under the effect of $AlCl_3$ submitted to cleavage with the resulting formation of methyl-beta-vinyl chloride ketone and aluminum halide salt of orthosilicic acid. It was assumed that silicon anhydrides of saturated monobasic organic acids react with acetylene in the presence of anhydrous aluminum chloride in accordance with the Kondakov type reaction (7), i.e. directly, and that the formation of alkyl-beta-vinyl chloride ketones is due to the cleavage by $AlCl_3$ of the initial addition products - orthosilicic acid esters and alkyloxyvinyl ketones.

There are 10 references, of which 9 are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: The Moscow State University (Moskovskiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet)
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED: February 17, 1956
AVAILABLE:
Card 2/2

AUTHORS:

Yur'yev, Yu. K., Yelyakov, G. B.,
Vysokosov, A. N.

79-28-5-41/69

TITLE:

Tetraacyloxy-silanes in Organic Synthesis
(Tetraatsilosksilany v organicheskem sinteze).
XIV. Synthesis of Homologs of Cinnamic Acid (of
 α -Alkyl- β -Phenylacrylic Acids)
[XIV. Sintez gomologov korichnoy kisloty (α -alkil- β -
-fenilakrilovykh kislot)]

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 5,
pp. 1302-1306 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the previous paper it was reported (reference 1) that tetraacetoxy silane - the mixed anhydride of silicic and acetic acid - can be used successfully in place of acetic anhydride in the synthesis of aromatic α , β -unsaturated acids according to Perkin. This silane enters condensation with benzaldehyde in the presence of usual condensing agents, anhydrous sodium acetate as well as potash, in which case cinnamic acid is not obtained in smaller yields than in the case

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Tetraacyloxy-silanes in Organic Synthesis. 79-28-5-41/59
XIV. Synthesis of Homologs of Cinnamic Acid (of α -Alkyl- β -Phenylacrylic Acids)

of acetic anhydride. It was therefore of interest to use also the silicic acid anhydrides of other saturated monobasic acids for the synthesis of cinnamic acid homologs. In the present work the silicic acid anhydrides of propionic-, butyric-, valeric-, isovaleric- and caprylic acid were introduced, on which occasion a number of α -alkyl- β -phenylacrylic acids were obtained in yields of from 29 - 69,5 % (see scheme). Thus the silicic acid anhydrides of the monobasic aliphatic acids can be used in place of the anhydrides of the corresponding acids in the condensation with benzaldehyde, with α -alkylcinnamic acids resulting from it. When silicic acid anhydrides of propionic- and valeric acid are used, only the corresponding cinnamic acids are obtained; in the case of the silicic acid anhydride of isovaleric acid the β -isopropylstyrene is formed as final product. When using silicic acid anhydrides of butyric acid and caprylic acid besides α -allylcinnamic acids also styrenes are obtained as

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Tetraacyloxy-silanes in Organic Synthesis.

79-28-5-41/69

XIV. Synthesis of Homologs of Cinnamic Acid (of α -Alkyl- β -Phenylacrylic Acids)

side products. There are 14 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
(Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: April 3, 1957

Card 3/3

SOV 779-28-6-26/63

AUTHORS: Yur'yev, Yu. K. Yelyakov, G. B., Vysokosov, A. N.TITLE: Tetracycloxsilanes in Organic Synthesis (Tetraatsiloksilany v organicheskem sinteze) XV. The Synthesis of α , β -Unsaturated Acids of the Furfuran- and Thiophene Series (XV. Sintez α , β -nepredel'nykh kislot ryada furana i tiofena)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 6, pp. 1554-1557 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In connection with earlier papers the authors (Ref 1) were interested in bringing about condensation of tetraacycloxsilanes with other aldehydes of aromatic type, viz. with furfurols and thiophene-2-aldehyde, in order to obtain the ρ -(furfuryl-2)- and, correspondingly, ρ -(thienyl-2)-acrylic acid. According to Marckwald (Ref 2) (Markwal'd) β -(furfuryl-2)-acrylic acid (80 %) is obtained according to the usual reaction method recommended by Perkin (Perkin) of furfurole and acetic anhydride in the presence of acetic potassium. There are no reports in papers regarding the synthesis of α -methyl-, α -propyl- and α -butyl- β -(furfuryl-2)-acrylic acid,

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Tetraacyloxsilanes in Organic Synthesis. XV. The Synthesis of α, β -Unsaturated Acids of the Furfuran- and Thiophene Series

according to Perkin's reaction. In the present paper the following acids were synthesized in the performed condensation of furfurole with silicon anhydrides of the acetic-, propionic-, butyric-, valeric, isovaleric and capronic acid: β -(furfuryl-2)-acrylic acid and correspondingly α -methyl-, α -ethyl-, α -propyl-, α -isopropyl and α -butyl- β -(furfuryl-2)-acrylic acid, which proved that the field of application of tetraacyloxsilane in organic synthesis can be extended (see scheme 1). The condensation of thiophane-2-aldehyde with siliconacetic anhydride in the presence of acetic potassium lead to β -(thienyl-2)-acrylic acid. This acid had already been produced by Biderman (Biderman) (Ref 7) with acetic anhydride in the place of the above mentioned anhydride, no yield was mentioned, however. There are 2 tables and 11 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: May 29, 1957

1. Furfurals--Chemical reastions 2. Silicanes--Synthesis

Card 2/2

AUTHORS:

Yur'yev, Yu. K., Belyakova, Z. V.,
Yelyakov, G. B.

SOV/79-28-10-27/60

TITLE:

Tetra-Acyloxy Silanes in Organic Synthesis (Tetraatsiloski-silany v organicheskem sinteze) XVIII. On the Structure of the Silicic Anhydrides of the Bivalent Saturated Organic Acids (XVIII. O stroyenii kremneangidridov dvukheshnovnykh predel'nykh organicheskikh kislot)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 10,
pp 2766 - 2770 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In connection with earlier papers concerning the synthesis of silicic anhydrides of bivalent organic acids from silicon tetrachloride and saturated bivalent acids in benzene (Refs 1,2) under the formation of hydrogen chloride the problem concerning the structure remained unsolved. Based on general considerations the structure of a silicic anhydride of the bivalent acid could be given by the schemes (I),(II) and (III). With respect to the experimental results obtained in the acylation of benzene and thiophene with the above mentioned anhydrides it must be mentioned that only ketonic acids and

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Tetra-Acyloxy Silanes in Organic Synthesis. XVIII.
On the Structure of the Silicic Anhydrides of the Bivalent Saturated
Organic Acids

SOV/79-28-10-27/60

On no account ketones, i.e. the symmetrical dibenzoyl and di(tenoyl-2)-alkanes, were obtained as reaction products, as it is the case in the acylation of the benzene nucleus with these anhydrides. The absence of the diketones in the acylation products of benzene and thiophene with the silicic anhydrides of the bivalent acids was regarded as important, however, not completely sufficient, proof of the structure (III). The further experiment supplied ample proof of the structure (III) since the twice smaller, theoretically necessary amount of hydrogen chloride formed in the reaction of silicon tetrachloride with succinic acid in benzene medium corresponded to the formation of this structure. The data of the analyses of the formed silicon succinic anhydride tend to prove the structure (III). The comparison of the experimental data and the calculated data in the table shows completely that the silicon succinic anhydride synthesized from succinic acid and SiCl_4 according to the method mentioned corresponds to

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Tetra-Acyloxy Silanes in Organic Synthesis. XVIII. SOV/79-20-10-27/60
On the Structure of the Silicic Anhydrides of the Bivalent Saturated
Organic Acids

the structure (III) in which the carboxyl groups are
maintained in each of the four acid radicals combined with
the silicon atom. There are 1 table and 10 references,
3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State
University)

SUBMITTED: September 20, 1957

Card 3/3

S/661/61/000/006/028/081
D205/D302

AUTHORS: Belyakova, Z. V., Yur'yev, Yu. K. and Yelyakov, G. B.

TITLE: Tetraacycloxsilanes in organic synthesis

SOURCE: Khimiya i prakticheskoye primeneniye kremneorganicheskikh soyedeniy; trudy konferentsii. no. 6: Doklady, diskussii, resheniye. II Vses. konfer. po khimii i prakt. prim. kremneorg. soyed., Len., 1958. Leningrad, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961, 127-134

TEXT: A direct proof of the structure of the silicoanhydrides of the dibasic acids was obtained. It was previously stated that these compounds have carboxylic groups in each of the acid remnants bonded to the silicon atom. The reaction of the silico-succinic anhydride with diethylamine

Card 1/5

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S/661/61/000/006/028/081
D205/D302

Tetraacycloxysilanes in ...



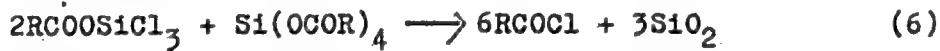
is a direct proof of this structure. In the reaction of excess SiCl_4 with organic monobasic acids (of the fatty, aromatic and heterocyclic series) acyloxy-trichlorosilanes are obtained in quantitative yields; $\text{SiCl}_4 + \text{RCOOH} \rightarrow \text{RCOOOSiCl}_3 + \text{HCl}$ where $\text{R} = \text{CH}_3$, C_2H_5 , $\text{n-C}_3\text{H}_7$, iso-C₃H₇, $\text{n-C}_4\text{H}_9$, iso-C₄H₉, tert.-C₄H₉, $\text{n-C}_5\text{H}_{11}$, $\text{n-C}_7\text{H}_{15}$, C_6H_5 , $\text{o-CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$, $\text{o-,m-,p-ClC}_6\text{H}_4$, $\text{o-,m-,p-NO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$, $\text{x-C}_{10}\text{H}_7$, $\alpha\text{-C}_4\text{H}_3\text{S}$. The excess SiCl_4 is distilled off in vacuum. Acids insoluble in SiCl_4 give, under these conditions, only tetraacycloxysilanes. ✓

Card 2/5

S/661/61/000/006/028/081
D205/D302

Tetraacyloxsilanes in ...

lanes, a solvent being indispensable for preparing acyloxy-trichlorosilanes. Acyloxy-trichlorosilanes are mobile, fuming, easily hydrolysable liquids. They disproportionate easily according to $4\text{RCOO}\text{SiCl}_3 \longrightarrow \text{Si}(\text{OCOR})_4 + 3\text{SiCl}_4$. The stronger the organic acid, the higher is the tendency towards disproportionation. In the fatty acid series, this tendency decreases with the length and degree of branching of the organic chain. The known process of the preparation of chloroanhydrides from acids and SiCl_4 which supposedly takes place in two stages, is shown to take place in four stages with possible 3 alternative chemical routes. Two of the alternative routes were tested:



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S/661/61/000/006/028/081
D205/D302

Tetraacyloxy silanes in ...

Thus, benzoyloxy trichlorosilane reacted with silicobenzoic and benzoic anhydrides yielding 64.5 and 74% of benzoyl chloride respectively. Acyloxy-trichlorosilanes are good acylation agents. The acyloxy group is more readily substituted for the alkoxy-group by the action of ethyl alcohol at -30°C than the chlorine atoms. The acyloxy trichlorosilanes may serve for the formation of new mixed anhydrides: $\text{RCOO}\text{SiCl}_3 + 3\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \longrightarrow \text{RCOO}\text{Si}(\text{OCOCH}_3)_3$



By the action of Grignard reagents the acyloxy-trichlorosilanes form tetraalkyl silanes and tertiary alcohols. S. A. Golubtsov (Moscow), V. P. Davydova (IKhS AN SSSR, Leningrad), N. S. Leznov (Moscow), A. L. Klebanskiy (VNIISK, Leningrad), Yu. Ya. Fialkov (KPI, Kiev), P. V. Davydov (Moscow), R. Kh. Freydiina (INEOS AN SSSR, Moscow) and M. G. Voronkov (IKhS AN SSSR, Leningrad) took part in the discussion. There are 2 tables. ✓

Card 4/5

Tetraacycloxsilanes in ...

S/661/61/000/006/028/081
D205/D302

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V.
Lomonosova (Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov)

Card 5/5

✓

S/081/62/000/021/014/069
B156/B101

AUTHOR: Yelyakov, G. B.

TITLE: Synthesis and conversion of 1-(1-methyl-2,5-endomethylene)-cyclohexyl-methyl carbinol

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 21, 1962, 140, abstract 21Zh93 (Soobshch. Dal'nevost. fil. Sib. otd. AN SSSR, no. 14, 1961, 45 - 48)

TEXT: The tertiary alcohol VI, the dehydration of which (by boiling in concentrated H_2SO_4) resulted in the production of an inseparable mixture of unsaturated hydrocarbons, was obtained by the following reaction scheme: methyl ester of 1-(1-methyl-2,5-endomethylene)- Δ^3 -cyclohexenyl-carboxylic acid (I, II acid) \rightarrow II \rightarrow acid chloride of II (III) \rightarrow 1-(1-methyl-2,5-endomethylene)- Δ^3 -cyclohexenyl-methylketone (IV) \rightarrow 1-(1-methyl-2,5-endomethylene)- Δ^3 -cyclohexenyl-methyl carbinol (V) \rightarrow 1-(1-methyl-2,5-endomethylene)-cyclohexyl-methyl carbinol (VI). When this inseparable mixture is oxidized with $KMnO_4$, norcamphor separates out, and this confirms that

Card 1/2

S/081/62/000/021/014/069

B156/B101

Synthesis and conversion of...

1-isopropylidene nor-camphane is present in the products of dehydration. The ester I was prepared by boiling 1.5 moles cyclopentadiene with 1 mole $\text{CH}_2=\text{O}(\text{CH}_3)\text{COOCH}_3$. The yield was 46 %, the b.p. $76 - 78^\circ\text{C}/10 \text{ mm Hg}$, $n_D^{20} 1.4673$, $d_4^{20} 1.034$, the yield of II (by boiling I with 20 % KOH) 87 %, b.p.- $132 - 133^\circ\text{C}/12 \text{ mm Hg}$, m.p. $81 - 82^\circ\text{C}$. III (produced from II and SOCl_2 , yield 87 %, b.p. $83 - 85^\circ\text{C}/10 \text{ mm Hg}$, $93 - 96^\circ\text{C}/18 \text{ mm}$, $n_D^{17} 1.5005$, $d_4^{17} 1.1400$) was mixed with concentrated NH_4OH and the amide of II produced, m.p. 153°C (from absolute alcohol). To 38.2 g of III in ether, a solution of CH_3MgI (from 0.22 moles CH_3I) was added at -15°C . The yield of IV was 50 %, b.p. $82 - 84^\circ\text{C}/10 \text{ mm Hg}$, $n_D^{20} 1.4882$, $d_4^{20} 1.013$. IV was reduced by LiAlH_4 in ether, the yield of V being 84 %, b.p. $78 - 80^\circ\text{C}/5 \text{ mm Hg}$, m.p. $61 - 62^\circ\text{C}$ (from CH_3OH). V was hydrated over Pt in absolute alcohol; the yield of VI is 94 %, b.p. $85 - 86^\circ\text{C}/5 \text{ mm Hg}$, $n_D^{20} 1.4861$. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

YELYAKOV, G.B.; STRIGINA, L.I.

Panaxozide A, a neutral glycoside from ginseng roots (Panax ginseng C.A.Mey). Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.5:126-129 '62.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR,
Vladivostok.

YELYAKOV, G.B.; STRIGINA, L.I.; KHORLIN, A.Ya.; KOCHETKOV, N.K.

Glycosides of Panax ginseng. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk no.6:
1125 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR i
Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Glycosides)

YELYAKOV, G.B.; KHLORLIN, A.Ya.; STRIGINA, L.I.; KOCHETKOV, N.K.

Triterpene saponins. Report No. 13: Aralozide A from *Aralia schmidii*.
Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk no. 9: 1605-1608 S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR i Institut
khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Saponins) (Glycosides)

YELIAKOV, G.B.; STRIGINA, L.I.; KHLORLIN, A.Ya.; KOCHETKOV, N.K.

Glycosides from ginseng roots (Panax ginseng C.A. Mey). Izv.
AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk no. 11:2054-2058 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial Sibirs'kogo otdeleniya AN SSSR i
Institut khimii prirodnnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Glycosides) (Ginseng)

UVAROVA, N.I.; GORSHKOVA, R.P.; YELYAKOV, G.B.

Separation of the sum of glycosides of Panax ginseng C.A.Mey on
sephadex. Izv. AN SSSR Ser.khim. no.10:1850-1852 O '63.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial Sibirsckogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

YELYAKOV, G.B.; STRIGINA, L.I.; SHAPKINA, E.V.

Panaxgenins A and B, products of the advanced hydrolysis of
ginseng glycosides. Soob. DVFAN SSSR no.17:17-21 '63.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial im. V.L. Komarova Sibirskigo otdeleniya
AN SSSR.

the marked (14C) and (18O) radiolabels the splitting out of glucose and the

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962620004-1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962620004-1"

YELYAKOVA, L.A.; YELYAKOV, G.B.

Glycosides from *Acanthopanax sessiliflorum* roots. Izv. AN SSSR.
Ser. khim. no.3:555-556 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut biologicheski aktivnykh veshchestv Dal'nevostochnogo
filiala Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

DZIZENKO, A.K.; NEFEDOVA, M.Yu.; YELYAKOV, G.B.

Nuclear magnetic resonance and infrared spectra of triterpenoids
isolated from ginseng. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no. 3:569-572 My '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut biologicheski aktivnykh veshchestv Dal'nevostchnogo
filiala Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Submitted November 9, 1964.

OVODOV, Yu.S.; OVODCVA, R.G.; SOLOV'YEVA, T.F.; YELYAKOV, G.B.; KOCHET'OV, N.K.

Glycosides from Eleutherococcus senticoccus Max. Part 1: Isolation
and some properties of eleutherosides B and E. Khim.prirod.sod.
1:3-7 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR i Institut
khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

YELYAKOVA, L.A.; EGILENKO, A.S.; YELIZAWET, G.B.

Structure of lignin glycosides from *Asplenium* roots. Dokl.
AN SSSR 165 no.3:562-565 N 1965. (MIRA 18:31)

1. Dal'nevostochnyj institut biologicheskikh i khimicheskikh issledovanij
Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Submitted April 26, 1965.

OVODOV, Yu.S.; FROLOVA, G.M.; YELYAKOVA, L.A.; YELYAKOV, G.B.

Identity of eleutheroside E and acanthoside D. Izv. AN SSSR.
Ser. khim. no.11:2065-2067 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut biologicheski aktivnykh veshchestv Dal'nevostochnogo
filiala Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

DZIZENKO, A. K.; ZAYEV, Ye. Ye.; YELYAKOV, G. V.; MOLIN, Yu. N.;
VOYEVODSKIY, V. V.

NMR spectra of genins from glycosides of *Panax ginseng* C. A.
Mey. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 1:92-94 My '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial im. V. L. Komarova Sibirskogo
otdeleniya AN SSSR i Institut khimicheskoy kinetiki i
goreniya Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-
korrespondent AN SSSR (for Voyevodskiy).

AKHMETOV, K.T.; DONCHENKO, P.A.; KUBYSHEV, N.N.; VOLKOV, I.P.; KARAEVYAN, V.K.;
YELYAKOV, I.I.; CHIKRIZOV, M.V.; KHOBDAEERGENOV, R.Zh.

Modernizing the industrial equipment of lead production and the
growth of labor productivity. TSvet. met. 36 no.7:11-19 Jl
'63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Lead industry--Equipment and supplies)

YEVDOCHENKO, A.I.; YELYAKOV, I.I.; POLYIVANNY, I.R.; AGAPOV, Yu.A.; KALMIN, Ye.I.; POPKOV, A.N.; YOVGAN, P.A.; CHUDARENKO, V.V.; SUL'CHINSKIY, V.V.

Natural gas and hot blowing in shaft furnace lead smelting. ISvet.
met. 38 no.7:28-35 51 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

YELYAKOVA, G.V., (Moskva, Zh-378, Kuz'minki, Zarech'ye 6, kv.8)

Electron microscope study of normal and irradiated transverscstriated muscle tissue in the process of regeneration. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 42 no.4:39-42 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Laboratoriya elektronnoy mikroskopii AN SSSR (zav. - prof. A.Ye. Kiss) i kafedra gistologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (zav. - prof. G.I. Roskin).
(MUSCLE) (REGENERATION (BIOLOGY)) (ELECTRON MICROSCOPE)

USSR/Biology - Endocrinology

Card 1/1 : Pub. 22 - 42/44

Authors : Elyakova, G. V.

Title : Metamorphosis of axolotls under the effect of thyrotropic factors of the hypophysis of sturgeon.

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 97/6, 1097-1099, Aug 21, 1954

Abstract : Experiments were conducted to determine the thyrotropic activity of the hypophysis of sturgeon fish by using an axolot as a test object. Results are described. Sixteen references: 15-USSR and 1-French (1911-1953). Illustrations.

Institution : The A. A. Zhdanov State University, Leningrad

Presented by : Academician E. N. Pavlovskiy, May 19, 1954

17 (1)
AUTHOR:Yelyakova, G.V.

SOV/20-125-1-64/67

TITLE:

Development of the Cerebral Cortex in Guinea-pigs Under
Conditions of Hypothyreosis
(Razvitiye kory bol'shikh polushariy u morskoy svinki v
usloviyakh gipotireoza)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 1, pp 229-
231 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The thyroid hormone is of great importance in the embryonic development of the higher vertebrates (Refs 1-3). Many publications exist dealing with a disturbance of the physiology of the nervous system and the higher nerve-function in man and animal, as a result of an abnormal thyroid function. The morphological problems of cretinism, myxoedema, etc have, however, remained unclarified (Refs 4-12). It is the aim of the present paper to investigate the development of the motor range of the hemispheres in hypothyreosis caused by the feeding of pregnant females on methyl thiouracyl (100-200 mg daily per animal). This was started on the day of mating or somewhat earlier and was continued with the young.

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Development of the Cerebral Cortex in Guinea-pigs SOV/20-125-1-64/67
Under Conditions of Hypothyreosis

The following embryos were investigated: 33, 44 and 52 days old new-borns and 5, 30 and 45 days old young. The animals were killed by embolism caused by air bubbles and their brains and thyroid glands were fixed and stained. Cells in the $\frac{V}{2}$ layer of the cortex were counted per surface of $0,1835 \text{ mm}^2$ (Table 1). In all treated animals methyl thiouracyl caused an intensive goitre effect (Ref 16) which is regarded as a characteristic of a hypothyroid state of the organism. It appeared as a hyperplasia or hypertrophy of the thyroid gland (Ref 16). The state of the thyroid gland and of the hemispheres is described for the embryo of 33, 44 and 52 days and for new born. The following results were obtained: the development of the cortex proceeds in guinea-pigs normally and in the case of hypothyroidism according to a common scheme. No essential differences were observed in the stratification of the cortex, in structure and size of the cells between experimental and control animals. There were also no

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Development of the Cerebral Cortex in Guinea-pigs SOV/ 20-125-1-64/67
Under Conditions of Hypothyreosis

differences with respect to structure and size of the brain or the body weight of the embryos and the young or with respect to the general behavior of grown-up and young guinea-pigs. The above mentioned number of cells per surface unit in the V. cortex layer was in all cases from the embryonic age onwards to the age of 44 days higher in control than in experiment (Table 1). It can be said that in the case of hyperthyroidism a smaller number of neuroblasts is formed to cortical nerve cells. It is quite possible that no clearly marked morphological cortical changes were achieved by the above experiment as guinea-pigs are little sensitive to a lack of the thyroid hormone neither in grown-up nor in embryonic state (Refs 3, 18, 19).

There are 1 table and 19 references, 7 of which are Soviet
ASSOCIATION: Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N.Severtsova Akademii
nauk SSSR (Institute of Animal Morphology imeni A.N.
Severtsova of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: November 3, 1958, by A.N. Bakulev, Academician
SUBMITTED: October 30, 1958
Card 3/3

YELYAKOVA, G. V.

"Elektronenmikroskopische Untersuchungen des Rhabdomyoblastoms."

report submitted to 3rd European Regional Conf, Electron Microscopy,
Prague, 26 Aug-3 Sep 64.

YELYAKOVA, L.A.; YELYAKOV, G.B.

Glycosides from Acanthopanax sessiliflorum roots. Izv. AN SSSR.
Ser. khim. no.3:555-556 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut biologicheski aktivnykh veshchestv Dal'nevostochnogo
filiala Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

YELYAKOVA, L. S., MILENKO, A. V., YELYAKOV, G. B.

Structure of lignan glycosides from *Asplenium nidus* L. Dokl.
AN SSSR 165 no. 3:562-565 B 165. (MRA 18011)

1. Dal'nevostochnyyi in-t po biologicheskii i khimicheskii vestnike sibirs-kogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Submitted April 26, 1965.

OVODOV, Yu.S.; FROLOVA, G.M.; YELYAKOVA, L.A.; YELYAKOV, G.B.

Identity of eleutheroside E and acanthoside D. Izv. AN SSSR.
Ser. khim. no.11:2065-2067 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut biologicheski aktivnykh veshchestv Dal'nevostochnogo
filiala Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

22442

S/089/60/009/006/002/011
B102/B212

21.2000

AUTHORS: Ado, Yu. M., Yelyan, V. V.

TITLE: Coherent radiation of electrons in a synchrotron

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 9, no. 6, 1960, 455-460

TEXT: An electron orbiting in a synchrotron will radiate electromagnetic waves with a frequency that is equal to a multiple of the rotational frequency. In a wave range comparable to the dimensions of the cluster this radiation will be coherent and a function of the orbital distributions of the electrons. This is taken into account in the equation of the intensity for coherent radiation by introducing a form factor F_{nm} . The

authors have determined experimentally the coherent radiation of the electrons in a synchrotron at $\lambda = 10$ cm (which corresponds to the 50th harmonic of the rotational frequency) for various electron distributions within the "separatrices". Fig. 1 shows a block diagram of the unit used. A superheterodyne receiver was employed for the radiation pickup. The horn antenna (1) and the mixer (2) were located very close to the accelerator; the heterodyne (9) with a K-11 (K-11) klystron, the inter-

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S/089/60/009/006/002/011
B102/B212

Coherent radiation of...

mediate-frequency amplifier (3) and the stabilized supply blocks (4) and (8) had been arranged in a distance of about 3 m from the magnet of the accelerator in order to eliminate the effect of the alternating magnetic field. The intermediate-frequency amplifier was a six stage tuned amplifier having a 0.5 Mc pass band and an amplification factor of $\sim 5 \cdot 10^5$. The intermediate frequency was chosen to 25 Mc. After detection the signal was fed to the oscilloscope (5) of the type OK-17M (OK-17M). The signal frequency of the klystron was varied by changing the potential at the reflector by means of the selsyns (6) and (7). The results of these investigations have been illustrated graphically. Fig. 2 shows the dependence of the relative number of particles captured in the acceleration system of the synchrotron, counted from the instant of turning on the h-f accelerating field. The optimum instant corresponds to an $N=100$. In I and III the electron distribution is nearly a δ -function with respect to the amplitudes of the phase oscillations and in section II it is nearly equal to $f(\Phi) = \frac{\delta}{2\Phi_0} \sqrt{(2\Phi_0)^2 - \Phi^2}$. The oscillograms

[Abstracter's note: cannot be reproduced] show that no radiation will occur during the betatron type operation up to $E \leq 4$ Mev; it will occur

Card 2/5 4

Coherent radiation of...

S/089/60/009/006/002/011
B102/B212

after a cluster has formed. The radiation intensity will drop rapidly for $E > 180$ Mev and will be smaller than the noise level. The ratio of the modulation frequencies was measured to be $F_1 : F_2 : F_3 = 0.85 : 1 : 1.15$ and agrees with the ratio of the phase oscillations obtained theoretically. A table shows the values of the equilibrium phase (φ_s), the modulation frequency F , the maximum amplitude of the phase oscillations (α_{\max}) and the maximum dimension of the separatrix ψ_{\max} for various voltages (U). If the distribution of the particles with respect to amplitudes of the phase oscillations is nearly a δ -function then the radiation will be oscillating. Slow intensity oscillations are caused by an adiabatic damping of the phase oscillations. Measuring the pass band of the 50th harmonic resulted in a value of ≤ 0.5 Mc. The strong intensity drop at electron energies above 180 Mev may be explained by a subsequent Gaussian distribution of the electrons with respect to the phase oscillation amplitudes. The investigations had been made at the synchrotron of the Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Institute of Physics AS USSR). The authors thank Professors P. A. Cherenkov, M. S. Rabinovich, A. M. Prokhorov and also

Card 3/9

4

22002

Coherent radiation of...

S/089/60/009/006/002/011
B102/B212

L. V. Iogansen for discussions. There are 7 figures, 1 table, and 8 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: E. McMillan. Phys. Rev. 68, 144 (1945); L. Schiff. Rev. Scient. Instrum. 17, 6 (1946).

SUBMITTED: May 28, 1960

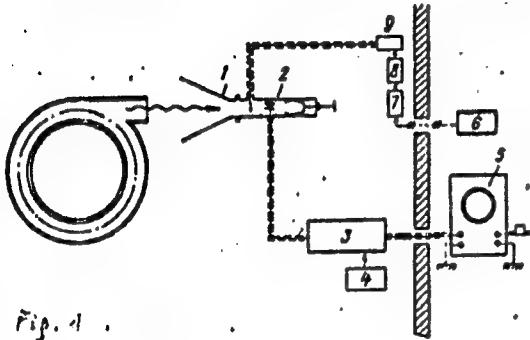
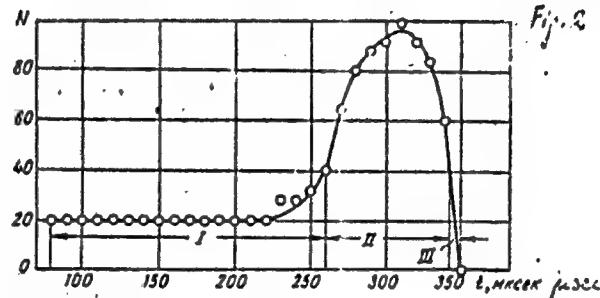


Fig. 1



Card 4/5

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S/120/62/000/002/004/047
E039/E420AUTHORS: Ado, Yu.M., Yelyan, V.V.TITLE: The absorption of bremsstrahlung from
accelerators in LiH

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.2, 1962, 27-28

TEXT: The presence of large numbers of low energy photons interferes with experiments at the high energy end of the spectrum, particularly when Wilson cloud chambers or photographic plates are being used. This low energy radiation can be absorbed in materials of low atomic number for which the ratio of cross-section for Compton effect to pair formation is sufficiently great. The most favourable material for use as an absorber is LiH. A filter was constructed which consisted of a duralumin tube 2 m long and 28 mm bore filled with LiH and the ends hermetically sealed with duralumin caps 0.5 mm thick. By using crushed LiH crystals a packing coefficient of 60% was obtained and the length of the filter was then equal to 1.06 radiation lengths of 105 g/cm^2 . Analysis showed that the LiH contained 12% LiOH, which was allowed for when calculating its transmission. The Card 1/2

S/120/62/000/002/004/047
E039/E420

The absorption of ...

dependence of the transmission on photon energy was measured using a 15 channel γ spectrometer recording electron positron pairs. Good agreement was obtained with theory. It is shown that the transmission increases with energy up to ~ 0.38 at ~ 80 Mev and then remains constant as the energy is increased to 250 Mev. There are 2 figures. X

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR
(Physics Institute AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 6, 1961

Card 2/2

YEL'YANOV, A.A.; PETROVA, M.G.; SOLOMONIDINA, M.I.

First find of kimberlites in the eastern part of the Aldan
Shield. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol.i razv. 7 no.8:123-124
Ag '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy aerogeologicheskiy trest.

YEL'YANOV, A. A.

SVECHNIKOV, V.N., akademik; STARODUBOV, K.F., akademik; DYMOK, A.M., prof.;
~~YEL'YANOV, A.A.~~; CHERNIKHOV, Yu.A., prof.; SHCHAPOV, N.P., prof.;
BLAZER, M.Ye., prof.

Lev Samuilovich Dlugach; obituary. Zav. lab. 23 no.12:1527-1528 '57.
(MIRA 11:2)

1. AN USSR (for Svechnikov, Starodubov).
(Dlugach, Lev Samuilovich, 1887-1957)

YEL'YANIS, P.I., mekhanik elektroballastera

We shall work better and more productively. Put' i put. khoz.
8 no.11:4 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Stantsiya Zyatsevo, Pridneprovskoy dorogi.

YEL'YANOV, A.A.

Some features of carbonatites in the Konder intrusive massif
(Aldan Shield). Trudy VAGT no.7:85-93 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Aldan Plateau—Carbonatites)

YEL'YANOV, A.A.; MORALEV, V.M.

Recent data on the age of ultrabasic and alkaline rocks of the
Aldan Shield. Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.3:687-689 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Aldanskaya ekspeditsiya Vsesoyuznogo aerogeologicheskogo
tresta. Predstavлено akademikom D.S. Korzhinskim.
(Aldan Plateau--Rocks, Igneous)

YEL'YANOV, B.

New dwellings go up. Sov.profsoiuzy 5 no.7:48-50 J1 '57.
(MIRA 10:2)
(Housing)

EL'YANOV, B. S.

AUTHORS: Gonikberg, M. G., and El'yanov, B. S.

20-1-26/58

TITLE: Dimerization of Butyricaldehyde at Superhigh Pressures (Dimerizatsiya maslyanogo al'degida pri sverkhvysokikh devleniyakh).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 1, pp. 92-95 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The authors give a survey of the papers published on the polymerization of butyricaldehyde (references 1-3). The polymers have a consistency of form a viscous liquid to a waxlike substance and depolymerize at atmospheric pressure to the initial aldehyde. As the polymers are insoluble in organic solvents, it was not possible to determine their molecular weights. The addition of various reagents for determining the nature of the end groups of the polymeric molecules also remained resultless. Thus the structure and the causes of the instability of the polymers of the above-mentioned aldehyde are hitherto unknown. The authors attempted first to produce low polymers at superhigh pressure which might perhaps be accessible to an investigation. A method is described in the experimental part (see also reference 7). Table 1 gives results of the determination of the binary mixtures of butyricaldehyde and butyric acid butyl ether (whose empirical molecular formula corresponds to the dimer of the former). The examination of table 1 leads to the conclusion

Card 1/3

Dimerization of Butyraldehyde at Superhigh Pressures.

20-1-26/58

that this method makes possible an approximate determination of the composition of a mixture whose components differ by molecular weights and otherwise. The tests performed showed that a liquid polymer can be produced from butyraldehyde at 5500-6000 at. excess pressure. A waxlike product often developed on contact of the aldehyde with the air. At 3000 at. excess pressure no polymerization took place. The liquid polymers were soluble in benzene. This made it possible to determine their molecular weight (table 2). From this is to be seen that polymers whose molecular weights are close to that of the dimer (144) develop under the conditions selected. Figure 3 shows the dependence of the index of refraction of the polymeride on the dimer content. The polymers produced gradually depolymerize on the air at atmospheric pressure. In a diluted solution of the polymer in benzene near the solidification point of the latter the rate of depolymerization is small. Neither does a depolymerization of any significance take place at the time of the dissolution of the polymer in benzene. Consequently the molecular weights determined here are approximate to the true ones. The structure and the causes of the instability of the dimer produced here for the first time are the subject of further investigation.

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Dimerization of Butyraldehyde at Superhigh Pressures.

20-1-26/58

There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 8 references, 1 of which is Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy AN USSR (Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR).

PRESENTED: July 13, 1957, by B. A. Kazanskiy, Academician.

SUBMITTED: July 12, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

YELYANOV, V. E.

Associate Mbr, AS USSR

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Yellow Book 100, 23 May 55

YEL'YASBERG, S. Ye

Filters and Filtration

Using slow filters for low-delivery water pipes. Gidr. i mel., 4 No. 4, 1952.

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YEL'YASHBERG, I. A., LEVINA, R. YA.; KARELOVA, L. YE.

"Isomerization of Unsaturated Hydrocarbons During Contact with Metallic Oxides—IV.
Isomerization of p-Diallylbenzene and α -Allylnaphthalene On Aluminum Oxide ". Zhur.
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Zelinskiy Moscow State Univ. Received 23, Nov. 1939.

Report U-1627, 11 Jan. 52

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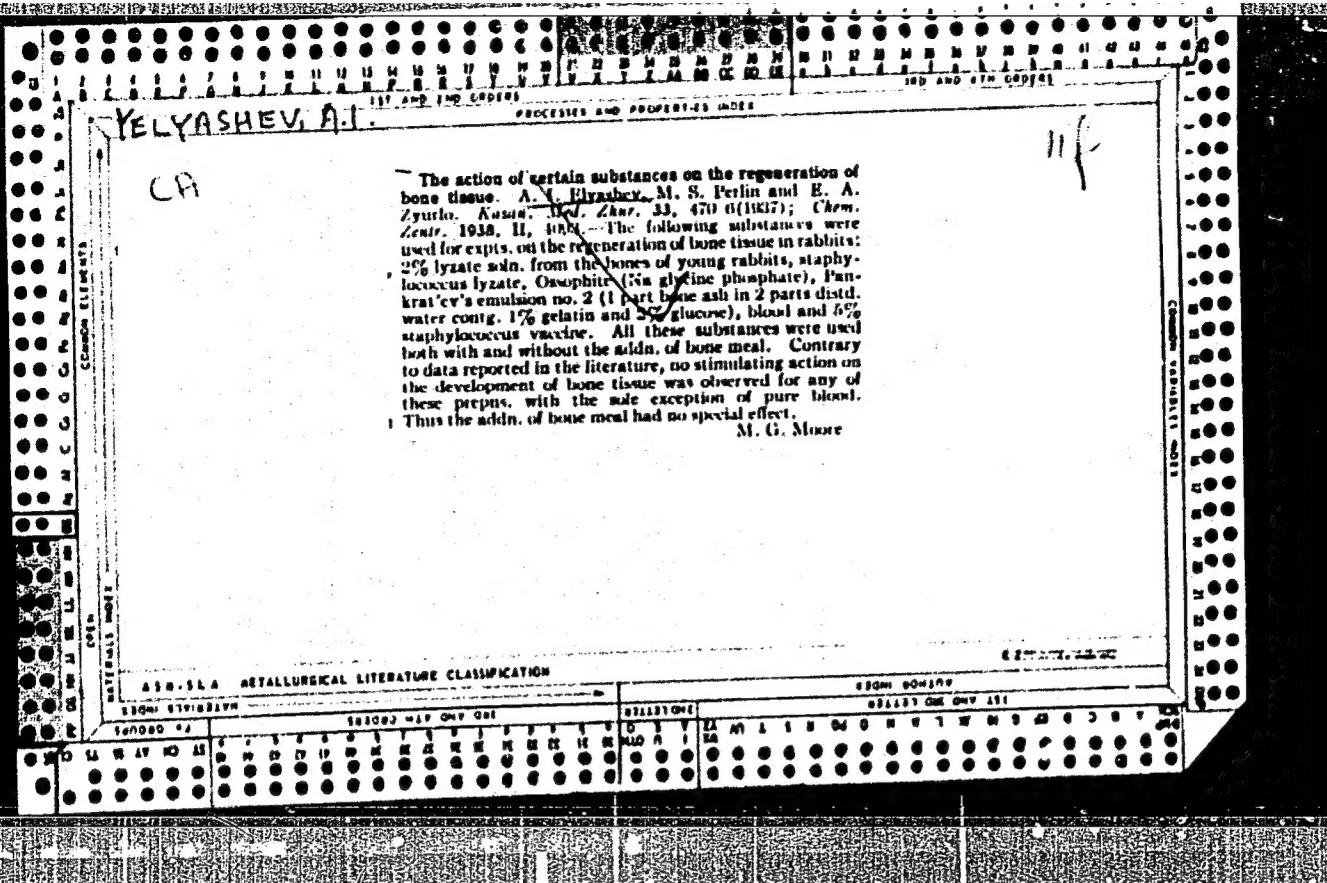
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YELYASHBERG, M. O.

SEE ELIASBERG, M. O.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962620004-1"



MOSHKIN, N.; YEL'YASHEV, L.

D. S. Molyakov

"Auditing the financial-management activity of industrial enterprises." D. S. Molyalov, A, M. Shuvalov. Reviewed by N. Moshlin, L. Yel'yashev. Fin.i kred. SSSR No. 1, 1953.

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1. YEL'YASHEV, L.
2. USSR (600)
4. Manufactures - Costs
7. Analysis of costs. *Bukhg. uchet* 12, No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953, Uncl.

